North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1851. NO. 17.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP FOR 1850, AND TALK ON CHANGE.

When results do not correspond to anticipation, explanations always come awkwardly; and the falling off in the revenue and in the exports is rather saddening; despite most ample apologies for deficiencies. The talk was, that although we are doing well, we are not doing as well as we ought to do; that all circumstances tend to the promotion of trade; that provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap; that breadstuffs are still declining in price, sugar and tea, and coffee below an average; that, although cotton is high, wearing apparel is cheap enough; that amplified shops tempt purchasers by renowned announcements, and that scarcity is a word at present not known in the commercial vocabulary; that, notwithstanding all this we go on, but not fast enough; that, if our pace be slow now, under the influence of extraordinary stimulants, what may they be by-and-by, when some or all of these circumstances are reversed; that the facts around us testify to an active competition, or a European incapacity to consume; that India and China do not respond to the hopes they excited; and that of America, in her greatness, let me raise as a great customer, the hand of trade would positively point a decline; that in the blush of prosperity, we ought to look into the future, and by lashing ourselves into new energy, hold our former place among the nations of the earth.

The farther talk was that those who run fast [illegible]; that the law and state, according to all fabulists, win the race; that we are to look for ordinary [illegible] that we are more prosperous than our neighbours is equally certain; that although the repeal of the navigation laws has increased the foreign tonnage in our ports, it has increased our own tonnage in comparison, still more; that an average of months, and not a solitary month, is the test of activity; and that the trade of 1850 compared with a similar period of any preceding year demonstrates a decided advancement; that while the United States are preparing to go ahead in manufactures, the republic is also going ahead in population, that, like ourselves, she is now numbering her people and that since 1840 she has increased in inhabitants more than 50 per cent, judging from the town returns already made; that 30-000,000 of people account at once for her trade with us and for her home manufactures; that, as her subjects multiply, so will our interests in her prosperity increase, and that although a rival, she will, in the nature of things forever be a customer—a good and a solvent one. The frequent arrivals of steamers of one America make us more intimately acquainted with what passes on the Mississippi than on the Rhine; and the talk was, that these steamers are things to compliment the science of the age; that, without a metaphor, they seem to walk the waters like things of life; that the competition between the Cunard and Collins line, as becomes the two great companies, is noble and generous; that each appears to have reached the maximum of excellence; that the Yankees have a right to boast of the Pacific and the Atlantic, but that none but mean men among them would attempt to depreciate the Asia and the Europa; that these beautiful creations of ship-wright skill bespeak the energy, taste, and enterprise of the proprietors; and that, if rivalry was to be dreaded which it is not, we might lament to see a company which has laid the world under vast obligations exposed to any kind of competition; that, when they steamed the Atlantic their management was as polite [illegible] at this moment; that the Clyde and the Hudson have proved their capacity; that there will be work enough for them all; and that the public attention need no longer be called to their respective performances.

In reference to ship building, the talk was, that a few short months have wrought a wondrous change in the opinion of some local Protectionists. When the repeal of the navigation laws was contemplated, some of our gentlemen predicted that Liverpool had seen the last ship on the stocks, that the building yards would be all deserted, and the [illegible] descending [illegible] no longer to be witnessed on the banks of the Mersey; that in the baptism of ships there seems to be no dispute—the ceremony only interesting the people going to Norway, Sweden, Germany and America; but now, it appears, that all this was nonsense; that instead of rendering [illegible] abandoned, [illegible] we are fairly [illegible] to construct [illegible] but better ones; that even Mr. Samuel Holmes, who knows more than most men about building, confesses that he knew nothing about the building of ships; that he has discovered that we are to build more vessels for many years, and that Liverpool is precisely the place where they ought to be built.

This week is steady; the share market is rather quiet; and the talk about cotton was that holders can't say [illegible] that while some people in America say one thing other people say another thing; that when Mr. [illegible] was here, some months ago, his confident statements tended to prevent a rise in prices, and that the efficiency has been [illegible] by a letter received from him this week. In that letter he says:

"It was at first believed that very serious and extensive injury had been done to the cotton crop; but from the best information I can get on the subject, am inclined to think that the loss incident to the storm will be rather under than over twenty-five thousand bales.

Had this storm occurred a month later, the consequences might have been much more serious; but it may be as well to add that the memorable storms of 14th September, 1824, and 5th and 6th, and 7th October, 1837 occurring, as they did—when the fields were white with open bolls, were much less disastrous than was generally believed at the time—and in the end, the crop of those years very far exceeded the estimates formed of them after the occurrence of the storms.

The weather, for several weeks, has again been propitious; and I have only to repeat what I said so often while in England that I consider that a crop of 2,400 to 2,600 M, bales may be fairly and reasonably expected, and that such a crop will be 500 000 to 600 000 bales short of what could be produced with such a yield as that of 1839 or 1842, and 200 000 to 300 000 short of such as that of 1847 or 1848.

A very early frost may bring the crop below 2,500 000, but if it should not occur sooner than the average of the last five years, and the weather in the mean time be generally favorable, it would be no matter of surprise if it reach, or even slightly exceed 2,700 000.

I will not offer any speculations as to the effect on prices should the higher or lower estimates of the crop be finally realised; and I take occasion to say that in the views I have expressed as to the probable extent of the crop, I am I believe, at variance with the great majority of those who express an opinion on the subject—a position which I have frequently occupied during the last ten years, and with how much success those who have been in correspondence with me, or have otherwise possessed of my views, best understand.

It is my present intention to spend some five or six weeks in Richmond, Virginia, and then proceed to New Orleans, where, in the mean time I am represented by an efficient and reliable agent."

The talk is, that most people consider this estimate extravagant; but that those who think otherwise, not knowing why, shake their heads and say nothing. — *Liverpool Chronicle.*

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.
B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

The Caswell Female Institute,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.
B. GOULD, A. M. *Principal.*
MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.*
MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January.* Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from $8 to $15	
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method.	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each	6 00
French,	5 00

B. GOULD.
November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 814 4t w.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber, ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

South Lowell Male Academy,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view: 1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $25 00 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.
D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*
November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.
WM. J. BRANCH.
December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.
Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,
AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life. A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*
Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education.

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropriate experiments will be delivered during the Session.
REV. N. Z. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.
November 30, 1850. 9—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15 per Session
Common English branches,	10 " "
Board with the Principal,	8 " month

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.
December 18, 1850. 14—8t.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.
P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec Board Trus.*
Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

Dan River Institute,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of January.

Board in the village and vicinity, from $6 to $7 per month.
A. C. LINDSAY,
Teacher of Languages,
B. GOULD,
Teacher of Mathematics.
December 14, 1850. 12—3t.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
A. H. RAY, }
J. A. RAY, } *Principals.*

Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Calisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised here.
By order of the Board,
T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*
Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.
December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. . Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.
Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.
Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.
Nash, Dec. 13. 13—1Feb.

*** The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$ 45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L L. VENABLE, *Principal.*
Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*
Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL. Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 790—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots.

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.
April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1.25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1.00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3.50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2.50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1.50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1.00
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1.25
The Lily and the Totem of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 14—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co. North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.
HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.
A Desirable Residence for Sale

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.
D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.
W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE,* where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA
Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
November 21. 8—

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 24, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to lay off a new County by the name of Witherspoon. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations reported a number of bills which will be noticed on their third reading.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered. Read, rule suspended, and read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend the Common School Law. Referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Kelly, a bill for electing Judges of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions by the people. Referred to Judiciary committee.

The Senate then took up Mr. Joyner's Resolutions calling on the General Government for an appropriation to open Nag's Head. Said Resolutions were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill to amend the act establishing the Bank of the State, was postponed, on motion of Mr. Bower, until Tuesday next.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to incorporate Oriental Lodge—the bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy—the bill to repeal the 51st section of the 102d chapter Revised Statutes—and the bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes, were severally read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then adjourned to Thursday, the 26th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Steele, Messrs. Thornton and Eaton were granted leave of absence for four days. On motion of Mr. Sanders of Johnston, Mr. Leach of Johnston, was granted leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that when the two Houses adjourned they adjourn to Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Waugh a message was sent to the Senate proposing to rescind the joint order to make the appointment of Justices of the Peace the special order of this evening at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Sanders of Johnson, presented the resignation of Mr. Hayes, a Justice of the Peace of that County. Accepted. The Speaker laid before the House, the resignation of Mr. Heman of Granville. Accepted.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Dargan presented a memorial from citizens of the County of Union, asking the passage of a law to punish insolvent persons for tresspassing on the lands of others; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Marshall, a memorial from citizens of Forsyth, relating to a division of the Regiment of Militia in that county; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brogden a bill to authorize Solicitors of the County and Superior Courts to administer oaths in certain cases, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLean a bill supplementary to the act passed by the present session to lay off and establish the county of Yadkin, which was read the first time.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, a bill to authorize the investment of trust funds in bonds or certificates of the State, which was read the first time.

Mr. Poole, a bill to incorporate Pasquamaux Lodge, Ancient York Masons, No. 103, Elizabeth City; referred to the committe on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of 1848-'49 to provide for the settlement of estates in the hands of executors and administrators, and for the relief of the same, so as to allow executors and administrators to file their petitions for settlement *although* two years may not have elapsed from the time of their qualification.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether the act authorizing the Justices of the Peace of the respective counties of this State to levy a tax for school purposes, is not inconsistent with the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, a bill to emancipate James Langford, a slave. Read first time.

Mr. McDowell, a bill concerning the pay of witnesses in Bladen; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wiggins, a resolution in favor of Dr. William Hicks, of Granville county; referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Bond, a bill to incorporate Rising Sun Division, No. 144, S. of T., Edenton, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House to adjourn until Thursday, and also to rescind the joint order to appoint Justices of the Peace this evening.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the following engrossed bills, which were read in the House the first time: A bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad Company, in the county of Macon; a bill to provide for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State; a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington; a bill to restore jury trials to the County Courts of Rutherford, Henderson, and Cleaveland; a bill to incorporate Esperanza Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; a bill to incorporate Conohe Lodge, No. 131, in the town of Hamilton; a bill to incorporate the Ringgold Guards; a bill to incorporate Marattock Division, No. 88, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Hanks Lodge, No. 128, Ancient York Masons; a bill to incorporate Theophilus Division, No. 57, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F.; a bill to incorporate Independent Division, No. 31, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Hamilton Female Academy, Martin county; a bill in relation to the execution of criminal process; a bill concerning Corporations; a resolution in favor of Jason Sherrill, and a resolution in favor of Susannah Fox.

On motion, the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad Company in the county of Macon, and the bill concerning Corporations, were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to establish a new County by the name of Jackson, out of portions of Macon and Haywood, was taken up and put on its second reading.

Messrs. Hayes of Cherokee, Dargan, Erwin, Avery, and Flemming advocated the bill, and Messrs. Steele and Winston opposed it. The question was taken and the bill passed its second reading—ayes 59, noes 29.

The bill to provide relief for purchasers of Cherokee lands was taken up, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

An amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill to restore jury trials to the County of Buncombe, was considered and adopted.

The House then adjourned to Thursday.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 26, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Bower, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they had waited on the Hon. David S. Reid, the Governor elect, and informed him of his election; and that he would be ready to take the oaths of office and enter on his duties on the 1st day of January next.

BILLS ON THIRD READING, &C.

The bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Saving Society of Weldon—the bill concerning the right of appeal in certain cases—the bill to amend the 88th chapter Revisd Statutes—the resolution in favor of John Reddick—the bill for the better regulation of the village of Chapel Hill, were severally read the third time and ordered to be engrossed; and the bill more adequately to compensate Constables, was postponed indefinitely.

A number of bills and resolutions were read a second time and passed. They will be noticed on their third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the bill to repeal a portion of an act to erect a toll-bridge over the Catawba river, between the Counties of Caldwell and Cleaveland, was taken up, and together with the accompanying memorial re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bynum presented a memorial praying the repeal of an act to incorporate the town of Shelby, and also a counter petition on the same subject. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, from the joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the message of his Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the block of Marble intended for the Washington Monument, presented the following Report:

The committee have examined with care the very interesting documents which have been laid before them, and are proud in having it in their power to say they establish beyond all question the highly important fact that American Independence was first proclaimed in the county of Mecklenburg, and though at one time it may have been a subject of controversy, yet, since the publication of the evidence in relation to it by the Governor, under direction of the General Assembly of 1830, other evidence has been obtained which places the fact beyond all doubt. The committee are gratified in saying the discovery of Doctor Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, S. C., in 1847, of "The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal" of the 13th June, 1775, and the discovery by the Hon. George Bancroft of a duplicate number of the newspaper in the State paper office in London, containing the extraordinary resolutions by the people in Charlotte town, Mecklenburg county, as communicated to the President of the United States in 1848, and by him presented to the Governor of the State, leave no longer any reason for doubt on the subject.

These facts will hereafter find their way into the history of the country, which shall attempt to trace the origin of the American Revolution, and the committee cannot withhold the expression of the grateful sense they entertain of the liberality which prompted the efforts of these gentlemen, citizens of other States, to search out and communicate the evidence which has been spread before the public on the subject. The committee do not hesitate to recommend that the inscription in commemoration of this great event shall be placed on the block of Marble which has been forwarded to this city by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln county, for the purpose of being sent to Washington, in order to form a part of the Monument now in the progress of erection to the memory of the Father of his country; and with this view, they propose for adoption the resolution herewith reported:

1. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, cause to be transmitted the block of Marble presented by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln county for the Washington Monument, and that he cause to be made on it the following inscription, together with coat of Arms of the State, to-wit:

North Carolina.
Declaration of Independence,
Mecklenburg,
May, 1775.

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for such sum as may cover the expenses for the freight and for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolutions were read the second and third times and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson, from the joint select committee to inform Hon. David S. Reid of his election as Governor of North Carolina, and to inquire when he would be ready to take the oath of office, reported that he would appear before the two Houses at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the first day of January next, and take the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to make all suitable and necessary arrangements for the inauguration of Hon. David S. Reid, Governor of North Carolina.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Kallum presented a memorial from citizens of Rockingham County praying the emancipation of Jo, a slave, the property of the late Jarat Boulding; referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Swanner, a memorial from citizens of Washington county, against the incorporation of Sons of Temperance Societies; referred to committee on Private Bills.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Avery, a bill to appoint Commissioners to lay off a road from Marion to the top of Iron Mountain in Yancey county; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a bill to incorporate Florence Division, S. of T. No. 13, in the county of Guilford; referred to the committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Avery the bill to incorporate Cedar Hill Division, S. of T., was taken up from the table. Mr. Pope withdrew an amendment, he had proposed to the bill, and it passed its second reading.

Mr. Avery offered a resolution in favor of John N. Curtis, late Sheriff of McDowell county, authorizing him to collect arrears of taxes; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McKoy, a resolution in favor of Christiana Lipe; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ON THIRD READING.

The following Bills and Resolutions were read the third time and passed:—a bill to incorporate the town of Murphy in the county of Cherokee—a bill to incorporate Robeson Institute in the county of Robeson—a bill to incorporate Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., Greensboro'—a bill concerning the official bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables—a bill to incorporate Greesboro' Division, S. of T., in the town of Greensboro'—a bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., Lincolnton—a bill to incorporate Rockingham Division, No. 32, S. of T., in Richmond county—a bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county—a bill to incorporate the Grand Division, S. of T.—a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Summerville Plank Road Company—a bill giving a name to the county seat of Forsyth—a bill giving a name to the county seat of Stokes—a bill concerning Depositions—a bill to repeal the 1st and 2d sections of the act of 1848-'9 concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Board—a bill to amend an act making real estate assets—a bill to amend the act of 1848-'9 authorizing the appointment of Inspectors of Provisions—a resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell—a resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Chowan—a resolution in favor of Aaron H. Saunders—a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Wentworth—a bill to amend the Charter of the Yancey and McDowell Turnpike Company—a bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeeche Plank Road Company—a bill to incorporate Muchuena Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., Warrenton—a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge, No. 121, Ancient York Masons, Jamestown, Guilford county—a bill to incorporate La Fayette Division, S. of T., No. 2, Fayetteville—a bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Division, No. 60, S. of T., Washington—a bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road—a bill to prevent more effectually the corruption of the slave population—a bill to regulate the pay of jurors and witnesses in the county of Craven—and a bill to repeal an act of 1848-'9 to amend an act incorporating the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company.

The bill to incorporate Lumberton Division, No. 44, S. of T. was taken up, read, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Pigot moved to take up the bill to repeal the act of 1846-'7 attaching a portion of Carteret to Hyde; motion not agreed to.

The bill abolishing jury trials in the County Court of Haywood was read a third time. On motion of Mr. Love, the bill was amended so as to include the county of Macon. The bill then passed its third reading.

The resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan to Mount Pleasant Academy in Cherokee county, $2,000, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Rayner, it was amended so as to authorize the Literary Board to make the loan only if there is that sum in their hands uninvested. The bill then passed its third reading.

The resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $3,000 to the Chowan Female Institute, passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Greenville Plank Road Company was taken up. Mr. Wiley moved to strike out the clause limiting the dividends on the road to twenty-five per cent, which motion did not prevail. The bill passed its third reading.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Jackson, out of portions of Macon and Haywood, was taken up and put on its passage.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, opposed the bill. He did not believe there was population sufficient in the two counties to entitle them to three members of the Commons. He showed from the Census returns that the two counties had only an excess of 671 in federal population more than sufficient to give them two Commoners, and this bill proposed to give this small excess a representative on this floor. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Avery and Mr. Fleming hoped the motion would not prevail. Mr. Rayner desired it to be laid on the table. The House refused to lay the bill on the table, and also refused to adjourn. Mr. Rayner moved to postpone its consideration until to-morrow, which was also rejected. The bill finally passed its third reading—ayes 43, noes 26.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 27, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Barringer presented a memorial from citizens of Cabarrus, asking for certain volunteer companies in that county the privilege of electing Constables within their bounds. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to incorporate Richland Academy, in the county of Onslow. Referred.

Mr. Pender, a bill to prevent the destruction of fish at inlets on the sea-coast. Referred.

Mr. Barringer, a bill to incorporate the Concord and Taylorsville Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Pender, a bill to repeal a portion of the revenue act of the last session. Referred.

Mr. Richardson, a bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within a certain distance of Carolina Female College. Referred.

Mr. Willey, a bill to amend an act passed in 1846-'7, incorporating the Orapeake Canal and Turnpike Company. Referred.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to improve the State road from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing Company—the bill to amend the act of 1846-'7, for the better regulation of the town of Nashville—the resolution in favor of Enoch Reese and James Mann—the bill to establish the Rock Spring Camp Ground and to incorporate the same—the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company—the bill to amend the act of last session, entitled an act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away spirituous liquors at or near places of public worship—and the bill to prevent the giving or selling spirituous liquors to negroes and Indians, were severally read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill from the House, extending the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Franklinton, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A number of bills were read a second time and passed. They will be noticed on their third reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Swanner, a memorial from citizens of Washington, against the incorporation of Moral Reform societies, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Fleming a memorial relating to jury trials in the County Courts of Yancey—Mr. Sloan a memorial relating to the same in the county of Henderson, which were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial from citizens of Rutherford and Cleaveland, asking for the erection of a new county out of portions of the same, and Mr. Webb, a counter memorial from citizens of Rutherford, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill from the Senate to restore jury trials to the County Courts of Henderson, Cleaveland and Rutherford, was taken up and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Courts, County and Superior, making a reference necessary when Executors or Administrators plead no assets when suits are brought against them; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pope, a bill to amend the law concerning bastard children; referred to the same committee.

Mr. Poole, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of excusing Justices of the Peace from serving as jurors in the Superior Courts; adopted.

Mr. Saunderson, a resolution of instruction to the same committee, to inquire into the expediency of allowing the County Courts of Hyde to sit for the three first days of the week, and the Superior Courts the three last of the same week.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Currituck Canal Company, to connect North river with Currituck Sound by a Canal; ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person of Moore, from the committee on Finance, reported against the passage of the bill to appoint tax collectors for the State. On motion the bill was laid on the table.

Also, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution concerning an alteration of the time for listing property. Report concurred in.

Also, in favor of the rejection of the bill to amend the License laws; the bill was rejected.

Also, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial praying the appointment of a tax collector for Burke county. Report concurred in.

Also, in favor of the passage of the bill to facilitate the collection of the public revenue and to economize the mode thereof.

Mr. Person stated that the committee had instructed him to report favorably on the bill, but he was opposed to it. If the bill worked well it would save about $1,300 to the State. As it was a bill of some importance, he moved to lay it on the table, and be printed, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the following bills, all of which passed their second reading: a bill to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons—a bill to incorporate the town of Madison, Rockingham county—a bill to incorporate Rising Sun Division, No. 144, S. of T., Edenton—a bill to incorporate Pasquamaux Lodge, No. 103, Ancient York Masons, Elizabeth City—a bill to incorporate Pasquotank Division No. 21, S. of T., Elizabeth City—a bill to incorporate Talulah encampment, No. 8, I. O. O. F., Elizabeth City—a bill to incorporate Graham Institute—a bill to extend the limits of the town of Kenansville, and a bill to incorporate Albemarle Fire Engine Company, Edenton.

Mr. Johnston, from the same committee, reported the following bills, which passed their second reading: a bill to incorporate Cold Stream Division, No. 30, S. of T., Warren county, and a bill to incorporate the town of Graham in the county of Alamance.

Mr. Maultsby, from the same committee, a bill to incorporate Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a bill to incorporate Silico Division, No. 31, S. of T., which passed a second reading.

Mr. Scott, from the same committee, a bill to incorporate the town of Concord, which passed its second reading.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the report of the Trustees of the University, announcing that two vacancies were to be filled by the present Legislature. On motion it was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Treasurer of the State:

TREASURY OFFICE, Dec. 27, 1850.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In obedience to a resolution of the present General Assembly, directing the Public Treasurer to correspond with the Clerks of the several County Courts in the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Gold and Silver plate, and the number of pleasure Carriages, Gold and Silver Watches, Harps, Piano Fortes, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, and Packs of Playing Cards; the undersigned has the honor to report that he has received returns from fifty Counties, which show the following results, to-wit:

Gold and Silver Plate—value,		$41,788	tax	$1,670
Pleasure Carriages—number,		662	"	662
Silver Watches,	"	3,130	"	313
Gold "	"	2,523	"	613
Harps,	"	24	"	48
Piano Fortes,	"	718	"	718
Retailers of Sp. Liquors,	"	314 ad.	" $6	1,884
Billiard Tables,	"	8	"	1,600
Bowling Allies,	"	25	"	625
Packs of Playing Cards,	"	1,120	"	112
				$8,245

Taking the above as an average, the whole eighty Counties will produce a tax of $13,192.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. L. HINTON, *Pub. Treas.*

On motion the communication was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition of the House to appoint a select committee of four from each House to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration of Hon. David S. Reid, as Governor of the State. Messrs. Wilson, Steele, Scott, and Gordon, were appointed House branch of said committee.

Mr. Rayner from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. Mr. Rayner made a statement of the precise objects of the bill, and it passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order for the day was then taken up, being the bill to afford relief to purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee said it was his lot to represent a constituency, whose condition is different from the constituencies of any other gentleman on this floor, and he regretted that they had no abler advocate than himself. He could not complain, however, of the acts of the Legislature since he had been a member of this House. He went into a brief history of the Cherokee lands. They were acquired by treaty in 1835 and surveyed in 1836, when the Legislature appointed commissioners to superintend the sale. The amount sold in 1838 was 190,000 acrees. For this land the State had paid $86,031,45, and sold it for upwards of $332,000. Of this sum, $16,000 had been paid down, and $92,000 more up to 1841—making an aggregate of upwards of $139,000. In 1844 the Legislature appointed a Board of Commissioners to make a new valuation, since which time $40,000 had been paid. At the second sale, the land had been valued so high, that 47 tracts still remained unsold. He asked now that those who are trying to pay their debts should be granted the same relief already given to the insolvent debtors. The lands had been purchased in times of great speculation, and it was supposed that gold mines existed in abundance. On the action of this Legislature depends the prospects of Cherokee county. If the grievances of those people were now redressed, nothing more would be heard of Cherokee. He acknowledged that the people of that county were poor, and believed that they were totally unable to pay their debts to the State. A bill similar to this had passed through the Senate two years ago, and had been lost in the House on the last day of the session. He hoped this bill would pass.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, said that he had been one of the Commissioners to settle with the Indians in Macon county. He paid the Indians one half of what the white people paid for the lands, and he thought that about double their real value.

Mr. Winston thought this a bill of considerable importance. The contracts had been made between the State and private individuals, in which the latter had got the worst of the bargain. The individuals asked to be excused from the performance of their part of the contract. The Legislature ought to be extremely cautious in this matter. If it was established as a principle, it would lead to perpetual legislation. Purchasers of swamp lands may have made bad bargains, and they would also ask for relief. If individuals had got an advantage of the State, they could not have been required to pay anything more. The House was too thin to act on so important a measure at this time. Yesterday he thought a kind of a snap judgment was taken in the case of the county of Jackson. He hoped the friends of the bill would see the propriety of hesitating. If it was pressed to a vote now, he should be compelled to vote against it. He moved to postpone its further consideration for one week.

Mr. Hayes said he was risking as much in taking the vote now as the State did. A number of the friends of the bill were absent, and he desired also to have a full House, but he feared if the bill was delayed, it would be difficult to get it up, when other more important business should come before the House. He said that although decidedly friendly to the Jackson county bill, he had not pressed it yesterday, and had voted to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Siler stated a few facts that he knew. Georgia had divided her Indian lands into sections and given them away. Tennessee had put a nominal price on hers. North Carolina had sold her lands at an extravagantly high price. It generally cost an emigrant as much to improve his land, as the land and improvements would sell for afterwards. The Cherokee people now were totally unable to discharge their obligations to the State.

An indisposition being manifested on the part of the House to taking the vote to-day, on motion of Mr. Avery, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 28, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS, MEMORIALS, &C.

Mr. Caldwell of B., the memorial of sundry citizens of Caldwell, in relation to the Horse Ford Bridge and Road. Referred.

Mr. Woodfin, the memorial of citizens of Watauga, praying to be attached to Yancey. Referred.

Mr. Joyner, a bill to prevent merchants and others from improper trading with minors. Referred.

Mr. Thomas a bill to incorporate the Tuckasege and Nantahala Turnpike Company. Referred.

Mr. Bond, a bill providing for the creation of an additional Judicial Circuit. Referred.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Asheville. Referred.

Mr. Bynum a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Rutherford. Referred.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the memorial of sundry citizens of Fayetteville in relation to free negroes, back to the Senate, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors within a certain distance of Carolina Female College—the bill to amend the 64th chapter Revised Statutes and the better to provide for widows of intestates in certain cases—the bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within a certain distance of Antioch Academy—the bill to establish a road between Rutland's Creek and Mattamuskeet Lake—the bill to amend the act incorporating the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Turnpike Company—and the bill to incorporate Oxford Female College, were severally read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Smithfield to sell town commons—the bill concerning the selling of spirituous liquors near Newby's Bridge Academy—the bill to incorporate Pasquimaux Lodge—and the resolution to provide a safe depository of documents relating to public surveys, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Hooper, [Witherspoon,] was read the third time and passed. This bill was so amended as to provide that the question of establishing the County shall be referred to the people of Richmond and Robeson; and if a majority of the qualified voters shall be in favor of it, then the bill is to go into effect. Otherwise, the bill is to be void.

A number of bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill providing for calling a Convention, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Bower,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to furnish to the Senate a statement showing the sum paid out of the public Treasury in defraying the expenses of the Convention that amended the constitution of this State in 1835. Agreed to.

Mr. Kelly moved to take up the bill to provide for the more speedy administration of justice and make it the order of the day for Saturday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Speight moved to reconsider the bill to establish a new county by the name of Hooper, and on motion of Mr. Hoke, laid on the table and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting an engrossed bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered, which, the rules being suspended on motion of Mr. Love, was read a second and third time and passed; and a resolution relating to Nag's Head, which passed its first reading.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Sheek presented a petition from citizens of Surry county, praying the Legislature not to establish the county of Williams. Mr. Foster, of Wilkes, five petitions praying the establishment of a new county; and Mr. Kelly a memorial from citizens of Duplin county, praying the passage of an act for removing the free negroes from the State, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fleming, a petition relating to the Courts, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, a memorial from citizens of that county, asking that a portion of Davidson be attached to Forsythe; and Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, a petition from the trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy, asking a change in the charter, which were laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, presented a bill to extend the time for registering grants of land, mesne conveyances, deeds of gift, powers of attorney, and bills of sale. Passed first reading.

Mr. Swanner, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of consolidating and revising the Revenue laws of the State. Adopted.

Mr. D. A. Montgomery, a Resolution providing for holding afternoon sessions from and after to-day.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting Wednesday next; and Mr. J. M. Leach, by inserting Wednesday week.

Mr. Wilson was in favor of the principle in the Resolution, but it would not do to adopt it yet. There was a great amount of business before the Committees, and they would not be able to bring it before the House, unless they had the afternoons. He therefore moved to lay the Resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Webb, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to set apart Saturday next, for appointing Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Sharpe a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases. Adopted.

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against the circulation of seditious publications, and attempts to excite a spirit of insurrection among the slave population in this State. Passed first reading.

Mr. Love, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1840-'41, entitled an act to distribute the proceeds of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State; which passed its first reading, and referred to the Committee on Education. [Provides for distributing the School Fund on the white basis.]

Mr. Rayner, a bill more effectually to provide against trading with slaves. Passed first reading.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate Oxford Division No. 41, S. of T., Granville county, and recommended its passage; read a second time.

Mr. Wiley, from the Library committee, made a report with respect to printing certain Documents in the State Department, with a resolution appropriating ninety dollars to defray the expenses of the same; the resolution passed its first reading, and, with the report, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wiley also presented a bill entitled a bill to vest in the Treasurer of the State, for the benefit of the Literary fund, the copyright of certain books; read a first time.

Mr. Steele moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday by which the bill relating to the License Laws was rejected. The motion did not prevail.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to grant relief to purchasers of Cherokee lands, was taken up.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, said he had given way three times already, and although he had no disposition to force the bill on the House at this time, he was anxious that it should be disposed of.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and lost. Mr. Kelly moved to postpone until Monday, which was also lost.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, said he regretted that he felt himself bound to oppose this bill. It was certainly an extraordinary one. It was establishing the principle that when individuals had made a bad contract with the State, they might come forward and ask for relief. It was a species of repudiation on the part of individuals. If it had been a profitable speculation on the part of individuals, no application for a change of contract would have been made to this House. When it turned out that the State had obtained an advantage, the contractors came forward and asked that the contract should be rescinded.

Mr. Avery said that his constituents would like to have the amount collected from these Cherokee bonds as large as possible. As the bonds are now, they can never be collected. The residents in Cherokee cannot sell their lands because the State has a lien on them.

The hour of 10 having arrived, the special order was then taken up, being the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people. On motion of Mr. Love, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment providing that the benefits of this act shall extend to those persons who have paid their bonds. Mr. Walton offered a similar amendment, and read a speech in favor of the bill and the amendment. Both these amendments were lost.

Mr. Rayner offered an amendment in the shape of two additional sections. The first to provide that said act shall not extend to any land sold to the original purchasers. Mr. Hayes opposed the amendment, and said it would destroy the benefits to be derived from the bill.

A further discussion ensued between Messrs. Barnes, of Northampton, Rayner, Person, of Moore, Siler and Avery, when, without final action, on motion of Mr. Webb, the House adjourned to Monday.

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislatue of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Caswell County addresses you! Turn not a deaf ear to her voice. In the course of a few days you will be waited on by Delegates appointed for that purpose, and asked to charter a Rail Road from the town of Milton, N. C., to connect with the Central Road at the town of Graham, N. C., or some other convenient point. This appeal, gentlemen, for a branch road comes not from a few individuals or a particular neighborhood—*it is the appeal of Caswell County*, whose gallant son—at a moment when the honor and destiny of the Old North State trembled in the balances—nobly cast a vote that called the Central Rail Road into existence. Caswell County, then, appeals to you as high-minded and honorable men—as *just* as you are high-minded and honorable—to grant her a branch road tapping the Central route at some convenient point. Without such a road the Central route will not benefit Caswell the value of a dime, although, if we mistake not, she pays more revenue into the Treasury, and is taxed higher, than any other County in the State.

With such a branch road, gentlemen, the town of Wilmington, N. C., would flourish as she never flourished before. The fertile valley of the Dan would pour its rich products into her market, and buy of her Groceries, &c., of every quality and in any quantity. In addition, such a branch road would give the Central line thousands and thousands of dollars, (from freight and travel,) that it must otherwise lose. Experience teaches the fact that the oftener you tap a Rail Road the better it is for it. Will you not, then, give us a connecting road? Have you the heart, the face and the nerve to deny us? You have legislated for the benefit of every section of the State except the Northern section. You have, as yet, done nothing for *us*—nothing calculated to promote and advance the welfare and interest of the people of Caswell. You may remind us that the Central road will pass within some 20 miles, or less, of the Caswell line. But this avails us no good, and we would as soon it did not come within a hundred miles of us.

We need not adduce arguments to convince intelligent gentlemen that a Rail Road running from Milton, in connexion with the Central route, would redound to the great interest of the Central Road. Suffice it to say, gentlemen, the Cars upon the Central route would groan under the weight of our Tobacco, Flour, &c., all seeking Southern markets. As it is, and as it will continue to be, if you refuse us a charter, when we wish to send our products to Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans, we are prevented, by being compelled to "travel all around the elbow to get to the thumb." The cost is enormous, and we can seldom afford it.

Running, then, as the Central Road does, a direction that deprives us of the enjoyment of its advantages and benefits—and paying as we do a very heavy tax to build it, we appeal to your sense of *justice* to give us a branch road, *or cede us to Virginia!* We ask you not only to give us the charter, but we demand, as an *act of justice*, some aid from the State to build the road. But if you deem us unworthy the State's assistance—not entitled to her fostering care and aid—we will thank you for a charter without the help of the State. We call upon you, as STATESMEN, to hear the voice and grant the request of

CASWELL.

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislature of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: In our last, in speaking of the means which you might employ, we classed them as follows: Means retaliatory and contingent, and means unqualified and absolute. Now first, as to these separately and jointly considered. While free to declare as our opinion that had we even resorted to the first class ten years ago, our condition would not have been half so pregnant of evil; yet we are frank in saying that stringent legislation *alone* will not do to rely on, in the present posture of affairs. It may answer as a plaster to cover the wound, but is too tardy in its operations, and imparts its virtues too slowly in the present highly inflamed and diseased condition of the body politic. It may do as an auxiliary, and thus associated make its appeal to the tender sensibilities of the "breeches pocket," but will never do to rely on without some powerful ally, who stands ready, come what may, to maintain the guarantied rights of our domestic institutions, or perish in the attempt.

To this conclusion have we arrived from several considerations, a few only of which can be given in the necessarily restricted columns of a newspaper. In the first place, we seriously fear that such legislation will fail in carrying with it that required degree of public sentiment which alone can enforce it. By this we mean that the propriety of its enactment will be so much doubted (no matter from what source the opposition emanates, whether from the more passive or the more ultra,) as will deprive it in no small degree of its obligatory claim upon the citizens of North Carolina. Without this moral influence all legislation is nothing more than "a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal."

Look at the non-intercourse and embargo laws resorted to, in order to avoid the war of 1812. Those preliminary measures were entered into among other things as retaliatory, for the injuries being done "sailors' rights," and those sailors, nineteen-twentieths, were Northern men; and yet strange to say *Northern* influence and opposition was its overthrow.

They were aimed at *British* commerce, and however impolitic they may have been, their impolicy arose, and their influence was destroyed, from the divisions they engendered. Let it not be said that there is more unanimity of sentiment with *us*, and that as we feel more keenly the aggressions complained of, that we will unite more heartily in carrying out the law. This is undoubtedly so; but is it entirely so? On the contrary, is there not some slight sprinkling of division in our midst, and may it not gain accession to its ranks? Will not the propriety of your enactments be assailed by some for its inadequacy, and the question of *cui bono* be asked by the ignorant and prejudiced portion of your people? These are grave and serious considerations, and however small they may seem at first, are worthy of being seriously entertained.

In addition to all this, will not such legislation, to say the least of it, go far to unsettle (in some remote degree) a system, which has already become the settled policy of the country? Is there not something in the very word "Tariff," which has become offensive to a large portion of your population?

It is not material to the consideration, whether the public sentiment hinted at is right or wrong. If we know ourselves, nothing of this kind has prompted its introduction, but we are dealing with things as they are, and not as they ought to be. Should we be right in supposing that an ad valorem tax upon merchandize, by any or all those causes combined, should be shorn of its moral power, and thus become a dead letter upon your statute book, or that from its tardiness it may be ineffectual, the mischief does not stop here, for at this very point it assumes its most objectionable phase.

The very want of public opinion to enforce such a law, among a people so situated, would be attributed to any thing else than its true cause, for it will be regarded by your assailants as affording no little evidence of schisms in our own ranks. Viewed then in this light, which is far from being either a distorted or an unnatural medium, may it not, if confided in alone, rather in its effects invite than ward off aggression?

If then, its non-enforcement were even remotely improbable, which is the most that we can concede, and the effect of its failure (to invite a repetition or continuation of the injury) was probable, which is as little as can be asked of you—then we respectfully submit, whether as statesmen you are not risking too much, when you trust alone to the improbability of that which is conceded as probable, particularly when you must see ahead as its consequences, not an improbability, but a *certainty* that either a repeal of the fugitive slave bill, or its essential modification, ends in a dissolution of what was once and might be still the very best government upon earth.

Can you doubt this? Look at the present excited condition of the public mind, both North and South. Look into your own bosoms, at your own (as yet unwhispered) resolves. What mean all these, but the murmurings in the not far distant cloud, that betoken the storm—in that cloud which although but yesterday was no larger than a man's hand, yet *to-day* it overshadows the Union itself, and unlike the cloud seen by the Prophet, it contains any thing else than the fructifying shower?

What then is the measure recommended? Not secession *per se*, for to this we confess ourselves entirely opposed, until we are fairly convinced that we must resort to it in self-defence.

We are, however, the advocates of an unqualified declaration on your part, that if the Fugitive Slave Law is not carried out in good faith, or if it should be so modified as to impair its vitality, upon that contingency North Carolina shall take immediate steps to secede from the Union and dissolve the bonds, so far as she is concerned, that made us one people.

This being done as admonitory to the North, you should then look to something, if the occasion should require it, both permanent and effectual—such as authorizing the Governor to issue his Proclamation, summoning a Convention of the people's delegates, in whom alone rests all sovereignty, and by whom alone all subsequent moves should be directed.

There may be other measures, which may seem advisable, but they will only be palliatives. Like a plaster applied to a dangerous wound, "they will but skin and film the ulcerous parts, while rank corruption, mining all within, infects unseen." But it is said that such a declaration of what a State would do, upon a given contingency, is "a threat"—that threats are calculated to irritate, rather than appease, and that upon this account, such a step would be impolitic and unwise. This is denied, for it is any thing but a threat, in the true signification of that word. What, we ask, is "a threat," but a denunciation of ill—a declaration that you will inflict punishment for a past injury? What is the course now recommended? Not indemnity, still less punishment for the past, but security for the future. It is an open proclamation of *forgiveness for the past*, upon the single condition that we are let alone in the future.

It has not one single and essential characteristic of a threat, which is always made in anger; but this is made with the eyes suffused with tears, and proceeding from hearts overwhelmed in sorrow. But it may, and has been asked, has a State the right to secede from the federal compact, which she herself assisted in forming? To our mind, she has the right. This proposition is so self-evident, from the very nature and avowed object of that compact, as to require little if any elucidation. Before we speak of the right of secession we will define, as we understand it, the term "allegiance," which frequently enters into discussions of this kind.

PEDEE.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK. Mr. Parker, of Richmond, Virginia, as agent of John T. Smith, of Russel county, caused to be arrested at the Pacific hotel, a waiter named Henry Long, under charge of being a fugitive slave. After a tedious examination of witnesses, the negro was taken from the custody of the Commissioner by virtue of a writ of *habeus corpus* issued by a Court of New York! A very "summary" proceeding indeed is the recapture of a fugitive slave! It is very evident from what occurred in the Commissioner's Court, that if returned at all, the negro will not be reclaimed without infinite trouble and delay.

Mad'lle Jenny Lind and suite arrived at Charleston (S. C.) last Monday night. The Wilmington boat, on which she was a passenger, having been detained by heavy winds, she is represented to have suffered somewhat from sea-sickness. Two concerts were arranged to be given in Charleston—one for last night and the other for Saturday night. The city was thronged with visiters to hear her.

We understand there are five or six new cases of Small Pox in Henderson county. *Asheville News.*

REMARKS OF MR. BRIDGES,

OF FRANKLIN,

elivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina in favor of his Resolutions in relation to the North Carolina Rail Road.

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to offer a few remarks in pport of the Resolutions which I presented to the ouse a few days ago. I know, sir, that there are en here whose opinions differ from mine in regard Internal Improvement by the State. I readily and heerfully concede to them the right to entertain and rge their peculiar views, while I claim for myself e same privilege. I wish to discuss this subject irly and frankly before this House, and beg leave re to remark that I am clearly of the opinion that is subject should involve no party issue, and hope never may; because in it all parties without disnction are interested. I admit, sir, that there may a time, and that time not far in the future, when it ill be not only *expedient* but absolutely necessary to ild the North Carolina Rail Road; but I contend at the present is not the time? Why do I thus ontend? Look you to the Governor's Message and hat do you there find? That the State is clear of ebt, with money plenty and to spare? No, sir, but at she is involved in a heavy debt; and the present egislature is called upon to make provisions to pay, ot the principal, but the interest of that debt. Allow e to inquire, sir, what has thus involved it in debt? Vill it be denied that the proper answer to this queson is Railroads? It will doubtless be contended, y gentlemen who differ from me on this subject, at the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is no Road at l, and should not therefore be received as a specien. That is a sound principle which directs men judge of the future by the past. Sir, I well reollect that during the session of the Legislature in 38 the stockholders in this said Raleigh and Gasn Railroad assembled around this Hall as thick as ackbirds around an oat stack, and had more to do legislation than did the members elect; declaring at that Road would yield a large dividend, and that e State should not lose one cent by suffering her me to be used as security.

Sir, I ask what has been the result? Did those en, who then reasoned with so much philosophy d apparent plausibility comply with their promises? acts prove that they did not. Will it be assumed at men are more honest now than they were in '38? ardly, I think. Indeed, sir, have not the stockolders in the North Carolina Rail Road already, in e provisions of one of their By-Laws, practiced aud upon the people? I assert that they have, and proof of the assertion adduce the testimony of a ember of the Board of Directors, who is present, e honorable gentleman from Wake. What did he y? He said the stockholders were to have *prefer*ence in taking contracts. Is this all? No, Sir. He ld the people, when the individual stockholders cked about $80,000 of making up the million to be bscribed by them, that he would prove to those ho would take stock that they would lose nothing, en admitting their stock to be of *no value*. How d he establish this position? Why, said he, if you ke stock to the amount of $5,000 you can have a ntract of $15,000, by which means you will make ore money than you would by keeping your hands your farm. And how was this made manifest? hy, sir, by showing that any one who would take ock to the amount of $5,000 would be entitled to estimated contract of $15,000. And how was s contract to be estimated, or how was this estite to be made? It was to be so made as to allow person taking a contract one dollar per day for ch hand that he might work.

Now let us examine these promises for a moment. low the wages of each hand to be one dollar per y, then, according to the conditions of the charter, e State pays 66⅔ cents of that sum and the individ 33⅓ cents. Allow then 26 days to the month, ch hand employed by a contractor earns of the State's nd $17,33⅓ per month—excellent wages. So it comes manifest, Mr. Speaker, that stockholders in is enterprise stand in the relation of sham co-parts to the State—putting in 33⅓ cents to the dollar d taking it out again without sustaining the least s, the whole risk of loss resting upon the State. oreover, it seems from the above facts, that the sum two millions of dollars is to accomplish the work which the charter contemplates *three* millions. I w ask is this not a violation of justice, admitting to be no violation of the charter? Is it not granting clusive privileges, which the Constitution expressforbids?

wish, in the next place, to examine the act of the gislature of 1848-'9, which granted this charter. hat does that act provide? It provides that when one million shall have been subscribed, 5 per t paid in, and the work commenced in three years, Company shall be incorporated. It further pros that whenever the sum of $500,000 shall have n paid by individuals, the Board of Internal Imvement shall subscribe $2,000,000—one fourth to paid as soon as the work is commenced, and the e sum at the expiration of every six months therer, till the whole sum is paid. Now, sir, how s that act propose to meet the payment of this ? It proposes to authorize the public Treasurer issue certificates signed by himself and counterned by the Comptroller, in sums not less than one usand dollars each, with the faith of the State dged to redeem those bonds. Is this all? No The stock owned by the State is to be also dged; as if those passing the act were in doubt ther the credit of the State was not impaired, and elieve such apprehensions gave a mortgage upon State's stock. Mr. Speaker, I invite gentlemen xamine the reports from 1838 up to the present e, and see what amount of debt has been brought n the State by Railroads. And sir, who have n benefitted? It has been affirmed that all the ple have been benefitted. This I deny, with the id conviction that in so doing I express the sennt entertained by two thirds of the freemen of th Carolina, who to-day would testify that they not been benefitted one farthing. But it is urthat whatever may have been the results of other ems of Internal Improvement in the State, the tral Rail Road will benefit every man. Now, Speaker, if this enterprise promises such unquesble profit, why in the name of reason has not a cient number of individuals become convinced of take the whole stock independent of the State's peration? Is it answered that individuals pospot the necessary capital? Sir, this is no answer l; for is there not more money vested in Bank k in North Carolina than is requisite to build the tral Railroad, and is not that stock owned by inuals? This I presume no gentleman will pre to deny. How then comes it to pass, Mr. Spea that individuals are not now able to raise $3,000-

The reason is obvious. It is not because of lity but disinclination, growing out of a well nded apprehension that this said North Carolina road will be a losing project. Thus clearly destrating the fact that men are anxious that the should assume a risk which they are not willo incur themselves. As I have before remarked, individual stockholders can lose nothing, even tting their stock to be of no value; but in the t of a failure, the State is bound to lose the two ons, the amount of which she is pledged to take ock. And where will this two millions go to? ill be drawn by individual stockholders from the c Treasury to pay the wages of hands by them oyed in working out their own contracts. I said ll be drawn from the public Treasury, which in ness is not correct, because we have no money public Treasury for that purpose; but all know odification necessary to establish the aptness of pression.

y we have no money in our Treasury for that ose. But it is urged by the friends of the Road we have thirty years in which to pay it. Sup we do, still we have the interest to pay semilly, which according to the usual method of calion, will amount to upwards of one hundred and ty three thousand dollars. But the principal remain unpaid thirty years, at the expiration of h time, we, in all human probability, will be ping in our graves, having left this heavy debt the shoulders of our offspring. Sir, I am unng to entail upon my children a burden which I ot willing to bear myself. Therefore, I say if oney is to be raised, in the name of posterit us commence it at once, and leave it not upon ands of those who have no part or lot in conng the debt. Mr. Speaker, allow me once more fer to the circumstances under which the bill passed chartering the North Carolina Railroad. hat bill receive the sanction of a majority of the bers who composed that Legislature? No sir, five or six members were absent, who, had they present, we are confidently assured would have ted the measure. Was it fair dealing, sir, sayothing of the expediency of the matter, to pass a bill, at such a time, by the mere majority of a vote?

Sir, I assert that this act was effected by a *log rolling* procedure in the Legislature which passed it. And how does this appear? Why sir, the strong friends of the road called upon the members from the East who resided contiguous to Neuse and Tar rivers, promising them that if they would support the bill chartering the Road, they (the friends of the Road) would go for an appropriation of $40,000 to clear out the Neuse from Smithfield to Newbern, and $25,000 to clear out Tar river from Washington to the falls. And what was the promise made to the Senator from Richmond and Robeson (Mr. Rowland?) That if he would go for the Road, he should have $15,000 to clear out Lumber river; but when his bill came up they refused to give him any thing; and I suppose he lost sight of the time specified by the rules for reconsidering, and when he made a motion for that purpose, was told by the Speaker that his motion was not in order.

Is this all? No sir. It is well recollected that on this question there was a tie in the Senate, and it was, per consequence, decided by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Now, sir, does any man entertain, for one moment, the opinion that if this question had been submitted to the decision of the people, it would have been decided as it was decided? I presume no man in his senses, will assume such a position. Then, sir, is it not evident to every reflecting mind, that the sovereign power has been taken from the people—the hard-fisted, hard-working, tax-paying people, who are the props and support of every government—and wielded by the hands of a few? Sir, is this right? Is it Republicanism? Is it Democracy? Is it not rather making the people the conservative, and the Representative the sovereign? And I wish here to ask, can it possibly be doubted that if all the freemen of North Carolina were here, in council assembled, a majority of them would vote for my Resolutions? Surely no sane man can doubt it. If, then, the people are for my measure, how, in the name of Republicanism, can the representatives go against it?

Mr. Speaker, I wish for a moment, to call the attention of the House to that portion of the charter which relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The act provides that whenever the company shall subscribe $500,000, they shall have the power to mortgage one half of said road with its appurtenances to enable them to purchase a part of the iron. It further provides, that when they shall have expended this sum in T iron, or heavy iron, weighing not less than 50 lbs to the yard, and laid the same on the road, the Governor shall be authorized to sell and convey to the said company one half of said road with its steam shops, engines, water-stations, &c., for the expenses incurred.

The act further provides, that from and after this contract, the old stockholders and obligors to the State shall be forever released from the payment of the bonds which I contend they justly owe the State.

Now, sir, the same question recurs here which I had occasion to ask respecting the Central Road, and to it precisely the same answer is applicable. The question is, if stock in this road is to be so very profitable, why have not the old stockholders taken it? Is it not too obvious to need illustration, that serious doubts are entertained respecting the profit of the stock, the risk of which they are not willing to take upon themselves, but are perfectly willing that the people should assume it? This is another proof of the principle of anti-republicanism to which I have taken occasion before to refer, as being entertained respecting these railroads. It is notorious, Mr. Speaker, that a lean minority are seeking to be benefited without the consent, yet, at the expense of a large majority.

There is one item which I omitted in speaking of the Central Road, to which I will here briefly refer. You recollect, sir, that the act provides that in the event the contemplated sum, three millions of dollars, should not be sufficient to build the road, the books are to be opened for new subscribers, or the necessary amount raised by selling new stock, or by borrowing on the credit of the company, and that of the charter and works. And the manner in which the same shall be done, in either case, is to be prescribed by the stockholders at a general meeting. I ask, what is here shown? Why, sir, most conclusively that those who voted for the charter were in doubt whether $3,000,000 would build the road, and durst not fill the blank with the words, "the amount sufficient to complete the work," fearing that it would be more than the people would submit to; and I suppose they thought the better plan was to feed them on *soft* corn until they should so far progress with the work that turning back would be out of the question, and then they would administer the *hard*.

Mr. Speaker, I ask, is not here a fair chance for imposition? What amount cannot that company borrow? for two-thirds of which the State will be bound, be it what it may. Then, sir, you have a corporate company *without limit*, saying nothing of *perpetuity*, so far as borrowing money on the credit and faith of the State is concerned.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that many are ready to pronounce me an anti-Railroad and an anti-Internal Improvement man throughout. But, sir, the principles which I hold respecting this subject merit no such title. I am as much in favor of Internal Improvement as any man here, provided the system be conducted by *individual* enterprise. But, sir, when the people are to be taxed to accomplish any system the benefits of which are not, and cannot be *equally* distributed throughout the whole State, I feel bound to record my vote against it. And my principle respecting this subject, is by no means a novel one. Sir, is not Great Britain more distinguished for Rail Roads than any other empire on the Globe? And what, pray, has been the policy which she has pursued in accomplishing her giant models of Internal Improvement? Has it been a union of State with individual enterprise? So far from it, sir, Parliament *has levied an enormous tax on Railroads built by individual effort.* The same principle for which I am here contending has been clearly exemplified in the Northern States of our own country. Examples are not wanting then to show that it is bad policy to combine the State with individual enterprise; for we are informed that wherever such a union has been effected, a *failure* has been the result; but where individuals, unaided by the State, have taken the matter in hand, success has crowned their efforts. This I believe to be the true policy, and the only policy which can receive the sanction of the freemen of North Carolina; and before I would sustain, either by word or deed, a principle which I believe to be adverse to the wishes of a majority of my constituents, I would resign my seat and go home.

I have now done in regard to this subject, what in good conscience I have conceived to be my duty, and the will of my constituents, by which latter consideration my conduct shall be strictly guided so long as they see fit to honor me with their confidence.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN MILTON.

Agreeable to public notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Milton and its vicinity convened at Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening the 12th December, 1850.

The meeting was organized on motion of Mr. Watkins, by calling James R. Callum, Intendant of Police to the Chair, and appointing C. N. B. Evans and Wm. M. Nance as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, it was addressed at some length by N. J. Palmer Esq., on the importance of a Rail Road from Milton to connect with the Central Rail Road about to be constructed from Goldsborough to Charlotte N. C., who offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Delegation be appointed by the meeting to visit the City of Raleigh and obtain, if practicable from our Legislature, a charter for a Rail Road on the most advantageous terms, from Milton to connect with the North Carolina Central Rail Road, at the most convenient and eligible point.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the present General Assembly be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use their best efforts to obtain this Charter, the same being an object in which the citizens of the whole county are deeply interested.

The resolutions having been read and *unanimously* adopted by the meeting.

The following Delegates were appointed: John Kerr, Esq., Richard I. Smith, Esq., M. McGehee, Esq., Dr. N. M. Roan, N. J. Palmer, Esq., and J. B. Barrett, Esq.

On motion the name of the Chairman of the meeting was added to the Delegation.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Milton, Hillsboro', Greensboro', and Raleigh Papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. R. CALLUM, *Chm.*

C. N. B. EVANS, } *Sec'ys.*
WM. M. NANCE, }

REMARKS OF MR. CAMERON,

OF CUMBERLAND,

Delivered in the Senate, on the 23d December, 1850, on the Resolutions of Mr. Woodfin, relating to an extension of the North Carolina Rail Road east and west.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not purpose, sir, to detain the Senate long, on the subject now under consideration, but a duty I owe to myself and to those whose humble representative I am on this floor, impels me to a task, I would gladly have seen undertaken by another. I am aware sir, that in taking the position I feel constrained to take on this subject, I shall lay myself open to the charge that has been made on this floor, against those who do not go the whole figure on the subject of Internal Improvements, as being *demagogues* and panderers to the prejudices of the people. But, sir, whether I am charged as such, in this chamber or out of it, I shall discharge my duty.

As I understand the resolutions on your table, they propose certain declarations to be avowed by this General Assembly, as the settled policy of the State in the extension of the Central Road east to Beaufort and west to the Tennessee line; and the Senator who introduced them, has given notice in advance, that they are adopted, he shall then ask an appropriation for making surveys, and estimates of the probable cost of such an undertaking. Now, Mr. Speaker, there will be found, I imagine, few individuals who would not desire to see the resources of our State developed to the fullest extent, and who would not express that desire in the form of resolutions or otherwise, who nevertheless, would be unwilling to embark the State as a copartner in a scheme, which may, and probably will cost many millions of dollars, at a time too, when the State is already involved actually and prospectively in several millions of debt. I say *prospectively*, the State is about to become thus a debtor. Well now, Mr. Speaker, it may be that I have not kept pace with the more than locomotive speed of the imaginations of some persons on this subject, and that I may be considered as behind the times.

I was not a member of the last Legislature, and had not the pleasure of hearing the very able and eloquent speeches made on this subject. But, sir, I was not an inattentive observer of what passed here. If my memory does not fail me, we were told, that by the construction of the Central Road, from its intersection with the Wilmington Road to the town of Charlotte, and from thence by the Turnpike Road over the mountains to the Tennessee line, North Carolina was to be regenerated, redeemed and disenthralled—that she was to be cut loose from her state of vassalage to Virginia and South Carolina. Well, sir, charters for these works were passed, and the initiatory steps have been taken to construct them. But before a spadeful of earth has been thrown up—before the charter of the rail road has been actually secured by the necessary amount to be paid by individuals, we are called on to commit the State, so far as can be done by resolution, to a still more gigantic scheme. The people of the State have scarcely recovered from the surprise of what they considered a vast undertaking, before they are brought to contemplate—in the distance, 'tis true sir—a scheme that might have staggered even a De-Witt Clinton. For one, Mr. Speaker, I thank the Senator from Buncombe, for thus early shadowing forth the ultimate end of those who advocate these resolutions. We at least cannot complain of a snap judgment. It is my purpose now, Mr. Speaker, to notice some of the arguments brought forward in support of the resolutions.

The subject of Internal Improvements in this State has long occupied the public mind, and the advantages of Railroads have been the theme of many an orator. It is doubtless true, as asserted by the Senator from Guilford, that the failures attendant on those schemes in North Carolina, hitherto have tended to retard the spirit that has been some time awakened, particularly the failure of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. But, sir, if all the advantages were to flow from the construction of Railroads, as described so eloquently by the Senators who have preceded me, I can hardly think that one failure, or many failures, would thus long have operated to prevent the State's becoming a partner in these works. It is not that, sir; the cause lies deeper—it is the geographical position of your State, and the consequent impracticability of concentrating the trade of the State *within the limits* of the State. The people inhabiting the counties on the northern borders of North Carolina, find an easier market in another State, and they will continue to seek that market. The people residing in the western and southwestern counties, find their interest leads them to the markets of South Carolina and Georgia, and sir, if the Central Road was to run from the extreme western limits of the State to the Ocean, such in my opinion would be the case. Senators have described in glowing colors the condition of the northern States, and ascribed their present prosperous situation to the Railroads they have constructed. Here again, Mr. Speaker, is in my opinion another error; the effect is put for the cause. The people of the North have been enabled to construct their roads and other improvements, by the tax levied on southern labor by means of Congressional legislation. A protective tariff, which was the policy of the government for many years, (but happily no longer so,) has created an amount of wealth at the North, justifying them in embarking in these works of Internal Improvement. The large sums of money drawn from the national treasury, annually appropriated for public works at the North, has enriched these States, while the producing States of the South have been impoverished by this unequal taxation and distribution. With few exceptions, the southern States have received but little at the hands of the general government, and if there be any truth in the remark, that individual wealth constitutes the wealth of a nation, then, it is no longer a matter of surprise that the North is prosperous, while the South remains stationary, or at any rate, is not so far advanced in wealth and prosperity.

Much stress was laid on the success attending the opening of the Erie Canal. Do gentlemen reflect on the connexion which that Canal affords?—that the inland seas which abound in the western portions of New York are surrounded by lands as fertile as any on the globe, and that to make these lands available a communication must be had with the ocean, and that this connection could only be had by means of a Canal? But here I can see no parallel. We have no inland seas, though we have fertile lands; yet, unfortunately, these lands are so situated as to be invited to a market beyond the limits of the State; and I strongly incline to the opinion that if your Railroad was built to connect the "blue waves of the ocean" with the "blue mountains" of the west, that the trade of that country would continue to find its outlet through its accustomed channel.

But, sir, Senators have pointed to Georgia, a Southern State, as evidence of the utility of Railroads. No one, sir, I presume, questions their utility when they can be constructed without imposing too heavy a burthen on the people. Gentlemen will recollect the fact that Georgia has been enabled to create a fund for internal improvement through the means of the public domain lying within her borders; as have also all the new States who have embarked in these works. Scarcely a Congress passes without making donations of lands for purposes of internal improvement. Have we any facilities of this kind? Can North Carolina enter the lists, unaided as she has been and will be, with the young States of the west, who are furnished by the general government so liberally out of the common fund? Can she hope to pursue with the same rapidity this desirable (if you choose to call it so) emulation against such fearful odds, without exciting some apprehensions as to the probable consequences? It is known to all that the appropriations made by the last Legislature excited alarm, and in some minds discontent. I do not mean to discuss their merits or demerits now. These acts have become the law of the land and must be acquiesced in, and the public have begun to be reconciled to them; but I warn gentlemen that by going too far now they will cause a reaction in the public mind against the whole scheme, and retard rather than advance the cause they advocate. Prudence would seem to dictate the policy of finishing what is begun before embarking in other and more extended plans. Give me demonstration of the practicability of what you propose to do by showing the results of some attempts; then with public confidence enlisted in favor of this scheme, you may hope to unite the public voice, and not until then. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, easily nipped in the bud, and when once destroyed not easily resuscitated. Let Senators then be cautious, for they will by overweening anxiety make opponents to the cause, when no necessity exists for it. Believing, Mr. Speaker, that these resolutions are premature and calculated to do no good, but on the contrary much of harm to the interests of the State, I shall vote against them in their present shape.

I come now to notice some of the remarks which fell from the Senator from Moore. He tells you, sir, that his amendment was offered, not to relieve his mind from any embarrassment, for he felt none, but could vote for the resolutions in their original shape, but that some of his friends were placed in a position of embarrassment. For myself sir, I wish to say that I have felt no way embarrassed—my course has been formed from the beginning, and I only desire to be understood that the proposition to amend, as suggested by the Senator from Moore, did not originate with me. His amendment certainly makes the original proposition less objectionable, but does not remove *all* the objections.

The Senator from Moore has felt it his duty to reflect on a portion of my constituents, in a manner that requires a few words from me. Why he has done so I cannot say. He says that the people of Fayetteville think that "wisdom was born with them and will die with them." These were his words I think sir. Now what act of theirs justifies such a declaration? I should like to know it. Like every other community, they are alive to their interests, and I am yet to be told, the time or the occasion when they have arrogated to themselves superior wisdom or sagacity. They have had reverses incident to all commercial communities—they have met these reverses as men should meet them—they have worked themselves out of them as well as they could, and if their misfortunes have made them cautious, it is an evidence of prudence, for which they should be commended.

The Senator says they did not subscribe, and complains of it, to the projected improvements on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, under the late charter. On that subject, sir, I am not particularly informed, though my impression is that some stock was taken—how much, if any, I know not. But in this connexion he ought to have told you that they were then bending all their energies to secure the charter for the Plank Road to the west. Sir, they have succeeded in this laudable enterprise, and they have the proud satisfaction of seeing that eminently useful work in a course of rapid completion. This was the reason why but little stock was taken in the River scheme—not that they were indifferent to or opposed to it. If there were any such, I know them not. Another reason, Mr. Speaker, which occurs to me at this moment, why they did not subscribe to the river improvement was the further fact that they were desirous of securing the Bank charter granted by the last Legislature. By the aid of some stock subscribed abroad, the charter was secured, and the institution is now in successful operation.

The Senator spoke, I thought, sneeringly of the former attempts to improve the river by means of a canal, calling it a dirty, muddy ditch. Well, sir, I agree with him that it was what I should denominate a "*sublime* failure." But who, Mr. Speaker, projected that improvement and failed in its completion? Not those, sir, "with whom wisdom is born," but by one of your *scientific* Engineers, brought from Europe by the State and kept in her employment for a number of years. He projected it—he surveyed it—he pronounced it practicable, and like some others of the present day, made large calculations on paper as to the profits. Were they realized, sir? Go ask those who on the faith of these calculations embarked their means in the hope of improving the State and their own fortunes, but who were doomed to disappointment. Is it for this that the Senator thus spoke of them? Had they not good reason for the exercise of caution and a little prudence? Well sir, the Senator spoke of a Railroad in that place—a Rail Road without iron. True, sir, there was one there of that description, about a mile in length. It was an experiment made by the people themselves, at their own expense, and when it was found not to answer, it was abandoned and there was an end of it; those who paid their money, submitted to the loss; and sir, what of that? Is that a subject of reflection on their patriotism or their intelligence?

The Senator also spoke of the opposition of the people, or a portion of them, to Gov. Manly, for his course in relation to the location of the Plank Road. It was an honest difference of opinion as to the best route. They thought, or at least a portion of them, that by pursuing a line that would soonest reach the grain growing country of the Deep River, the more trade and travel they would invite to the road. The Governor thought such a route might conflict with the interests of the Navigation Company, and as the representative of all the interests of the State, felt it to be his duty (honestly, I have no doubt,) to cast the vote of the State for a different route.

Mr. Speaker, I may possess less sensibility than others around me. I may not be as sensible to the charms of eloquence or the force of logic as some others, but there is one emotion of the human heart, that I am peculiarly alive to, and that is regret at parting with a friend. Sir, I could resist the strong and lucid logic of the Senator from Buncombe, the soft and persuasive eloquence of the Senator from Craven, the bold and thrilling bursts of reason that fell from the Senator from Guilford; but sir, when the Senator announced from his place with the gravity that indicated sincerity, that unless something was done for North Carolina at this session of the Legislature he would leave the State, I confess my courage had well nigh failed, for indeed, sir, I *felt very sorry*.

Sir, I trust the Senator will reconsider his determination; that he will unite with those of us who expect to remain in advancing as far and as fast as it can safely be done, the interests of North Carolina. With her *my* destiny is identified, for weal or for woe. I stand by her, and I intend to stand by her, whether she builds Railroads or does not build them. I feel keenly every thing that affects her interests—shall glory in her prosperity, and shall watch with jealous care her rights, her interests, and her honor.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1850.

The Union Movement—Great Union Party—Seward and the President—Quiet in Congress, &c.

The *Union* movement in the North goes on prosperously; and it has made such rapid progress, in the last three months, that many predict for it complete success before the next fall elections. In the towns and cities, both parties fell into it with zeal and unanimity. I am much struck with the fact that in places where the spirit of abolitionism has revelled without check, for years, as in New Haven and Bath, nearly the whole mass of legal voters have come up to the rescue of the Union and the Constitution.

But it is not necessary that we should be deceived by a deceitful claim. If we find the old parties still clinging to those separate organizations, and both ready to purchase State and federal power and patronage by co-operation, at *elections*, with the free-soilers, then we shall have peace and quiet only till after the fall elections. No man who notices the Seward organs and is conversant with their movements and policy can fail to perceive that he is gathering strength by rest, and will be prepared to arise refreshed like a giant from his slumbers.

The positions taken in some Southern States, are at this moment availed of as the best capital of the fugitive law and anti-constitutional party of the North. The truce between Seward and the President, is looked upon with suspicion. His constant appearance at the White House; his overtures for present quiet, when he has no object in, and no strength for, agitation; the retention by his followers, of all the offices worth having in New England and New York; his control of, and identity of interest with some of the public offices here; his effectual command of the State government of New York, and undoubted success in defeating Mr. Dickinson, as a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate—all these things combined render doubtful and precarious the present calm.

A Union party cannot be consolidated while the great prizes of politics are to be won only by courtship of the Abolition party, which, in another year, will again be strong enough to hold the balance of power.

Congress is very quiet, dull, and thinly attended. Many members are absent, and for that reason as well as for the reason that there is little or nothing to do, both Houses have concluded to give to the holidays the rest of the week. ION.

COUNTERFEIT SPANISH COINS. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter cautions the public against receiving Spanish silver coins. Spanish dollars are in circulation which are such excellent counterfeits that the ordinary tests with acids are of no avail. They are of copper, thickly coated with silver, and can only be detected by filing.

Dr. McIlvaine, a distinguished Physician of Charlotte, says the Small Pox *is* in that place, as he believes, from a careful examination. Who is to decide when doctors disagree? *Asheville News.*

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. There are 365 students at the University this session, a number exceeding that of any previous year since its foundation. There are 95 students from other States.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

THE DEAF AND DUMB—GOV. MANLY.

We felt it to be our duty, in our paper of the 21st December, to correct some misstatements in the late Report of Gov. Manly as President of the Literary Board, so far as that Report touched the affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. We did this in no unkind spirit, and with no disposition to do injustice to Gov. Manly. Indeed, we not only disclaimed any wish to annoy a "fallen foe," but our article itself bears ample evidence in its every line that we merely sought to "correct his misstatements, and to set forth the facts, as they exist, before the Legislature and the public."

The Raleigh Register—Gov. Manly's organ—instead of acknowledging the truth of our statements, and treating our remarks in the same spirit in which they were made, flies into a passion—puts on airs—denounces our article as "malignant and bitter"—and finally indulges in charges and insinuations against the Board of Directors of the Institution and the Principal of the Institution, which are unjust, illiberal, and totally unfounded in fact.

Now, what we have to say to the Register in regard to our statements is, that we adhere to the facts as set forth in our first article; that those facts have not been met by the Register, nor can they be. That paper may evade and plead specially, as it has done already; but an enlightened public will see through that, and will *know* that the Register's course in this matter was dictated by the determination to defend Gov. Manly, *right or wrong*.

The Register endeavors to produce the impression that Gov. Manly did not know, at the time of making his Report, that there were more than eighteen pupils in the Institution. We do not say that that paper makes any direct assertion to this effect, but this is the inference to be drawn from its remarks. We repeat, the list handed in by the Principal, of the names of pupils whose Counties had not paid for them, furnishes *no* criterion by which to judge of the number of pupils actually in attendance. In May, 1850, there were twenty-two pupils in attendance, twenty of whom were beneficiaries in whole or in part; but yet the Governor, proceeding upon the number of *eighteen*, whose Counties had not paid, and *going back to May*, 1850, recommends that, on account of the smallness of the number of pupils *at that time*, the annual appropriation be curtailed! And in the financial portion of the same Report, as if to strengthen this recommendation, the Governor makes a mistake of $5,-000, the result of which mistake goes to show that the Institution has on hand $5,000 more than it really possesses for Educational purposes!! The Register does not even allude to this point in its attempted reply.

Now, we take leave to state the fact that the Governor was authoritatively informed, before his Report was made out, that the Institution had under its care at least *thirty* pupils the present session; and this information was given him in order that he might avail himself of it, if he should think proper to do so, in his Report to the Assembly. He *knew*, at the time he wrote his Report, that there were thirty pupils. Why did he not allude to this fact? Why did he go back six months, and take an *assumed* number as a *reason* why the appropriation should be reduced? Would it have given him *much* trouble to have said that *now* the Institution numbers thirty pupils, whereas, in May, 1850, it numbered eighteen, *so far as he knew?* Did not this large increase give occasion for expressions of gratification at the prospects of the Institution? And was not he, as the head of the State, the very officer to express that gratification? And yet, on this score, he is silent!

The Register admits, in one breath, "the ability of the Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the Institution," and their "determination to manage them properly"; and yet, in the next breath, speaking of the annual appropriation, it asks if the whole amount is to be absorbed every year by the Deaf and Dumb, "or is it to be devoted to *certain other purposes?*" What does this mean? *Is THE EDITOR of the Register willing to let that expression go without explanation?*

But the most "malignant" and ungenerous portion of the Register's article is that which *assumes* that the Superintendent of the Institution (Mr. Cooke) wrote our article of the 21st December, or that we were "instigated" to it by that gentleman. The Register does not "*directly* charge" this on the Superintendent, but *assumes* it as the "current impression." That paper, in a word, only *insinuates*. The charge is totally unfounded—the insinuation is unworthy of the Editor of the Register. The Superintendent of the Institution neither wrote nor "instigated" that article. We did not *copy* it, but we wrote it, every word, with our own hand, and we are responsible for it. It was *our own* article, conceived and written by us, and by no one else. Will that satisfy the Register? And if so, will not that paper do the Superintendent the *simple justice* to set him right in this respect?

The Register, after assuming that the Superintendent had a hand in our article of the 21st December, says "if the motives of the Executive of the State are to be questioned and his integrity impugned, by one of the State's servants, through the medium of a party newspaper, it is high time that a stop should be put to such conduct." Now we assert that the "motives" of the Executive have not been "questioned," nor his "integrity impugned"—but if such had been the case, and if even the Superintendent had done this thing, who and what is "the Executive"? Is not *he*, also, "one of the State's servants"? Is *he* irresponsible, or above comment or censure? If so, then are the principles of the sedition law in full force among us, without having been enacted, and operating, too, under the special supervision of the Editor of the Register! We congratulate the Editor on his new position; but we fear he will not be able to prevent some people from speaking freely and *truly* of "dignities." This is a free country, and when the sedition laws are indeed revived and put in "full force and virtue," we expect to be informed of the fact, and to govern ourselves accordingly. We shall consent to no "snap judgment."

As the Register, by charging the authorship of our article on some one else than the Editor of this paper, has opened the door for questions of this character, we beg leave to know of that paper if *its* Editor wrote the reply which we are now noticing? Was that article *written* by the Editor, or was it *copied?* And if copied, who wrote it? And if not copied, but set up from the manuscript, whose manuscript was it? Was it Gov. Manly's? And if he did not write it, did he not furnish statements for the writer of it? Answer—*yes or no*.

There are other points in this matter we might notice, if we had the necessary space. We repeat, we have no wish for controversy on this subject—neither have we any disposition to deal unjustly with Gov. Manly. Our course, we trust, has shown this. We have sought only to correct his misstatements and to lay the facts before the public; and when insinuations have been thrown out against the Board and the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, we have contented ourselves with showing how baseless those insinuations are. Less we could not have done, in justice to the Principal, to ourselves, or to the members of the Board.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our columns to-day, for the proceedings of the two Houses from Tuesday the 24th to Saturday inclusive. We are compelled to omit Monday's proceedings.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Slavery question was taken up and made the order of the day for yesterday. The bill incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and making provisions for improving it, was discussed, but no final action was had upon it. The bill to re-charter the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, passed its second reading. And Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill, which was read the first time, providing for a representation on the part of the State in the North Carolina Rail Road.

In the House, on Monday, the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee Lands was rejected, ayes 50, noes 51. The friends of this bill hope to get it reconsidered, and finally passed. The bill to establish a new County by the name of Williams was reported from the Committee, and also rejected. The question of Constitutional Reform was discussed at length by Messrs. Caldwell of G., Brogden, and Steele; and Mr. Person of Moore, has the floor for Tuesday on the same question. Gen. Saunders gave notice of a Resolution to terminate the debate on this question on Tuesday (yesterday) at four o'clock, on which day the vote will probably be taken.

The subject of Slavery was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

We do not perceive that Congress is doing any thing of general interest. Thus far, the vile spirit of Abolitionism has been kept under. This is cause for congratulation. We hope that this salutary quiet may continue.

We observe that Mr. Clay has given notice of an effort to raise our Tariff-taxes. He says he wishes to see the Tariff of 1846 taken up and "acted on in a kind, a liberal, and friendly spirit." Mr. Clay will not be gratified in this respect. The country is doing very well under the Tariff of 1846, and the people will not permit it to be disturbed.

We are compelled, in order to keep up with the proceedings, to devote the greater portion of our space to them, and to Speeches delivered in the Legislature. We hope the lovers of general news and miscellaneous reading, will bear with us for a few weeks. After the session, we shall endeavor to fill our paper with matters of interest to all.

The late storm blew down many of the Telegraph wires on the Northern line, and on this account we have failed to get dispatches of late. We hope, hereafter, to have dispatches more regularly.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1850.

ADVANCE IN COTTON. The Baltic has arrived, with latest Foreign news. Cotton has advanced ⅛ to ¼ of a penny. Sales of the week 41,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull, and Naval Stores firm. Political aspect peaceful. Eleven hundred bales of Cotton sold here at previous rates, since arrival of the Baltic.

Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, came in the Baltic.

WASHINGTON, December 31st, 1850

The Senate agreed yesterday to the House Resolution authorizing the assignment of Military land warrants.

The Ledger office, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, the 19th instant, by the Rev. John T. Sinclair, G. W. Goldston, Esq., of Chatham, to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ramsey, of Pittsborough.

In Rolesville, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. T. Brooks, Rev. W. M. Wingate, of Darlington, S. C., to Miss Mary E. Webb, daughter of the late Jonathan R. Webb of Bertie County.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS M. OLIVER as a Candidate for Commissioner (in the Eastern Ward,) at the ensuing Municipal Election, which takes place on the 3rd Monday in January, 1851.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instructions.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

To Carriage Makers.

TWO good Wood Workmen wanted. Good wages and steady employment given for twelve months.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1850. 848—3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

Notice!

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for an act to incorporate the Contentnea Guards, in Edgecombe County.

December 29, 1850. 17—

Lamp Oil.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Gelatine for making Jelly.

A FRESH supply of superior Gelatine just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

December 4. 10—

POETRY.

The Ship in Port.

[The celebrated ode of Horace, "*Ad Rempublicam*," paraphrased to suit the times.]

BY C. G. PERCIVAL.

Safe, once again, in port,
O! vessel, freighted with our hopes and fears,
Shattered and rent each spar and sail appears—
Too long of storms the sport!

Upon the angry wave,
Far out at sea we saw thee madly tossed,
Fearing each moment we must see thee lost,
Without the power to save.

To view thee safe again,
Our terror-stricken hearts with joy it cheers,
Though still the winds that roused our anxious fears,
Are brooding o'er the main.

Cling to the sheltering shore,
The storm that vexed thee is not wholly past;
Still, in the distance, barely 'scaped at last,
The breakers loudly roar.

Trust not the pilot now,
Whose reckless hand again upon the wave—
Of wild commotion, sure to be thy grave,
Would steer thy sheltered prow.

Brand the vile mutineer,
Whose viper tongue, maid thy loyal crew,
The old strife and discord would renew,
That late have cost thee dear.

Rest thee in peace awhile,
Within the haven safe at anchor ride,
Till storms are hushed, till angry waves subside,
And skies serenely smile.

Then, with thy sail unfurled
Thy mast erect, thy proud flag at its head,
Go forth, the fruits of liberty to spread
O'er an expectant world!

GALLATIN, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1850.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind.

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 185 . 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respectfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at a game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Sweets of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December 4th 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive.

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves.

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 1850 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

First Corner North of Yarbrough House.

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK. 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 824—tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union*, and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the services of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.** The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS*,

South Side of Market St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME. OYSTERS. FISH.

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Baked, Scolloped, Fried, Stew'd,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,

Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams Haywood & Co's Drug Store

---

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxious look for is come, containing to see

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH

Raleigh Nov. 20 1850. 8—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and boys, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c. in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq. Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850 attended to on moderate terms by applying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Attorney at Law.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment not entirely worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels

Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.

One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels,
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons,
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs,
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains,
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10,
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses,
Superior English Mustard, soap, carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs,
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot and lead
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords
Prime green and black Tea
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.

J. BROWN.

No. 9 Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct 20th, 1850. 839—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,

75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kersy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints Dobbys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Toweling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Sets, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville street.

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment,
Good and Common Vestings,
Black Satin do.
Silk and Worsted Serges, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Robinson & Co's shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do. and do. Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Boots,
White Kid Slippers,

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2 . 835—

Just Received.

150 Pair Men's and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men's, and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville St

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Printing Office.

NEW AND CHEAP

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do
Plain and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinoe,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca,
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode color'd Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd, Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition to Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

November 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NO HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 12—

Laubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet DeCaroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Verbaine,
Jasamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Patchouly,
Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle,

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Tooth, and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Bills, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO

Dec 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crostic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crostic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.

Terms of the sale, cash.

WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*

December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold, silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods.

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again.

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own inspection*; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Bugg *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extensive reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? by their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their fame were to be circumscribed within the same narrow limit.

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where everybody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as anybody that comes here, who does not make his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVER COATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, different, SACKS, wards, Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,

No. 1,

R R R R.

Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—

Register copy.

SOAPS SOAP!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap,
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted.
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct 2. 1850 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9. 1850 836—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

No. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey; one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods ***Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.***

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics,

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few sets of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 865—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

English Mustard.

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD

Raleigh, November 27. 1850. 8—tf

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Braided sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys and Children's Sup. Cloth, Prince De Jeanville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept 21st. 1850. 834—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD

Raleigh September 30. 1850 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 9. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850, 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 10—td.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's. which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or *good chew* of the weed, will find a superior article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6. 839—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Butter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO

December 19 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—